U.S. Bankruptcy Court California Northern Bankruptcy Court (San Francisco) **Bankruptcy Petition #: 19–30088**

Date filed: 01/29/2019 *Plan confirmed:* 06/20/2020 Assigned to: Judge Dennis Montali 341 meeting: 04/29/2019 Chapter 11 Voluntary Deadline for filing claims: 10/21/2019 Deadline for filing claims (govt.): 10/21/2019 Asset

Debtor **PG&E Corporation** 77 Beale Street P.O. Box 770000 San Francisco, CA 94177 SAN FRANCISCO-CA (929) 333-8977

Tax ID / EIN: 94-3234914

represented by Max Africk

Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 767 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10153 212-310-8000 TERMINATED: 11/12/2019

Peter J. Benvenutti

Keller Benvenutti Kim LLP 650 California St. 19th Fl. San Francisco, CA 94108 (415) 364-6798 Email: <u>pbenvenutti@kbkllp.com</u>

Kevin Bostel

Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 767 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10153 212-310-8000

Lee Brand

Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman LLP Four Embarcadero Center, 22nd Fl. San Francisco, CA 94111-5998 415-983-1116 Email: <u>lee.brand@pillsburylaw.com</u>

Timothy G. Cameron

Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP Worldwide Plaza 825 8th Ave. New York, NY 10019 (212)474-1120

Jared R. Friedmann

Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 767 Fifth Ave. New York, NY 10153 (212) 310-8000

Andriana Georgallas

Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 767 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10153 212-310-8000

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Stuart J. Goldring

Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 767 Fifth Ave. New York, NY 10153 (212) 310–8000

Matthew Goren

Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 767 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10153 212–310–8000

David A. Herman

Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP 825 Eighth Avenue New York, NY 10019 212–474–1000

Stephen Karotkin

Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 767 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10153 212–310–8000

Tobias S. Keller

Keller Benvenutti Kim LLP 650 California St. #1900 San Francisco, CA 94108 (415) 796–0709 Email: tkeller@kbkllp.com

Jane Kim

Keller Benvenutti Kim LLP 650 California St, Suite 1900 San Francisco, CA 94108 (415) 364–6793 Email: <u>ikim@kbkllp.com</u>

Katherine Kohn

Groom Law Group, Chartered 1701 Pennsylvania Ave, NW #1200 Washington, DC 20006 (202) 861–2607 Email: kkohn@groom.com

Kevin Kramer

Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 767 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10153 212–310–8000

David Levine

Groom Law Group, Chartered 1701 Pennsylvania Ave, NW #1200 Washington, DC 20006 (202) 861–5436 Email: dnl@groom.com

Dara Levinson Silveira

Keller Benvenutti Kim LLP 650 California St. #1900 San Francisco, CA 94108

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415-364-6793

Email: dsilveira@kbkllp.com

Jessica Liou

Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 767 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10153 212-310-8000

Omid H. Nasab

Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP 825 Eighth Avenue New York, NY 10019 212-474-1000

John Nolan

Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 767 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10153 212-310-8000

Kevin J. Orsini

Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP 825 Eighth Avenue New York, NY 10019 212-474-1000

Thomas B. Rupp

Keller Benvenutti Kim LLP 650 California Street, Suite 1900 San Francisco, CA 94108 415-636-9015 Email: trupp@kbkllp.com

Bradley R. Schneider

Munger Tolles and Olson LLP 350 S Grand Ave., 50th Fl. Los Angeles, CA 90071 (213) 683–9100

Email: bradley.schneider@mto.com

Ray C. Schrock

Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 767 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10153 212-310-8000

Richard W. Slack

Weil Gotshal and Manges, LLP 767 Fifth Ave. New York, NY 10153-0119 (212) 310-8000 Email: richard.slack@weil.com

Theodore Tsekerides

Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP 767 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10153 212-310-8000

Paul H. Zumbro

Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP 85 Eighth Avenue

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New York, NY 10019 2124741000

Email: mao@cravath.com

Responsible Ind
Jason P. Wells
Senior Vice President
Chief Financial Officer PG&E Corporation
77 Beale St.
San Francisco, CA 94177
(929) 333–8977

U.S. Trustee **Office of the U.S. Trustee / SF**Phillip J. Burton Federal Building
450 Golden Gate Ave. 5th Fl., #05–0153
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415)705–3333

represented by Jason Blumberg

Office of the U.S. Trustee 501 I St. #7–500 Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 930–2076 Email: jason.blumberg@usdoj.gov

Cameron Gulden

Office of the United States Trustee 300 Booth St., Room 3009 Reno, NV 89509 (775) 784–5335 Email: cameron.m.gulden@usdoj.gov

Lynette C. Kelly

Office of the United States Trustee Phillip J. Burton Federal Building 450 Golden Gate Ave. 5th Fl., #05–0153 San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 252–2065 Email: ustpregion17.oa.ecf@usdoj.gov

Timothy S. Laffredi

Office of the U. S. Trustee – San Jose 280 South 1 St., Suite 268 San Jose, CA 95113 (408) 535–5525 Email: timothy.s.laffredi@usdoi.gov

Timothy S. Laffredi

Office of the U.S. Trustee – SF 450 Golden Gate Ave. Suite 05–0153 San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 705–3333 Email: timothy.s.laffredi@usdoj.gov

Marta Villacorta

Office of the United States Trustee Phillip J. Burton Federal Building 450 Golden Gate Ave. 5th Fl., #05–0153 San Francisco, CA 94102 (415) 252–2062 Email: marta.villacorta@usdoi.gov

Creditor Committee
Official Committee Of Unsecured Creditors

represented by Paul S. Aronzon

Milbank LLP 2029 Century Park East, 33rd Fl. Los Angeles, CA 90067 (424) 386–4000

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of 41

Email: paronzon@milbank.com

James C. Behrens

Milbank, LLP 2029 Century Park E, 33rd Fl. Los Angeles, CA 90067 (424) 386–4436 Email: jbehrens@milbank.com

Gregory A. Bray

Milbank LLP 2029 Century Park East, 33rd Fl. Los Angeles, CA 90067 (424) 386–4470 Email: gbray@milbank.com

Erin Elizabeth Dexter

Milbank LLP 1850 K St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006 (202) 835–7500 Email: edexter@milbank.com

Dennis F. Dunne

Milbank, LLP 55 Hudson Yards New York, NY 10001–2163 (212) 530–5000 Email: ddunne@milbank.com

Samuel A. Khalil

Milbank, LLP 55 Hudson Yards New York, NY 10001–2163 (212) 530–5000 Email: skhalil@milbank.com

Thomas R. Kreller

Milbank LLP 2029 Century Park East, 33rd Los Angeles, CA 90067 (424) 386–4463 Email: tkreller@milbank.com

Andrew Michael Leblanc

Milbank LLP 1850 K St., NW, #1100 Washington, DC 20006 (202) 835–7500 Email: ALeblanc@milbank.com

Alan J. Stone

Milbank LLP 55 Hudson Yards New York, NY 10001 (212) 530–5000 Email: AStone@milbank.com

Creditor Committee Official Committee of Tort Claimants

represented by Lauren T. Attard

Baker Hostetler LLP 11601 Wilshire Blvd. #1400 Los Angeles, CA 90025–0509

Case: 19-30088 Doc# 9410-2 Filed: 11/05/20 Entered: 11/05/20 10:05:38 Page 5 of 41

(310) 820-8800

Email: lattard@bakerlaw.com

Chris Bator

Baker & Hostetler LLP 127 Public Square #2000 Cleveland, OH 44114 (216) 621-0200

Email: cbator@bakerlaw.com

Dustin M. Dow

Baker & Hostetler LLP 127 Public Square #2000 Cleveland, OH 44114 (216) 621-0200

Email: ddow@bakerlaw.com

Cecily Ann Dumas

Baker and Hostetler LLP Transamerica Pyramid Center 600 Montgomery Street, Suite 3100 San Francisco, CA 94111–2806 415-659-2600 Email: cdumas@bakerlaw.com

Joseph M. Esmont Baker & Hostetler LLP 127 Public Sq., #2000 Cleveland, OH 44147 (216)861-7835

Email: jesmont@bakerlaw.com

Lars H. Fuller

Baker & Hostetler LLP 1801 California St #4400 Denver, CO 80202 (303) 764-4114 Email: lfuller@bakerlaw.com

Eric R. Goodman

Baker & Hostetler LLP Key Tower, 127 Public Sq., #2000 Cleveland, OH 44114–1214 (216) 621-0200 Email: egoodman@bakerlaw.com

Elizabeth A. Green

BakerHostetler LLP 200 S. Orange Ave. #2300 Orlando, FL 32801 (407) 649-4000 Email: egreen@bakerlaw.com

Robert A. Julian

Baker and Hostetler LLP Transamerica Pyramid Center 600 Montgomery Street, Suite 3100 San Francisco, CA 94111–2806 (415) 569 - 2600Email: rjulian@bakerlaw.com

Elyssa S. Kates

Baker & Hostetler LLP

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45 Rockefeller Plaza New York, NY 10111 (212) 589–4227 Email: ekates@bakerlaw.com

Kody D. L. KleberBaker & Hostetler LLP
811 Main St., #1100
Houston, TX 77005
(713) 703–1315

Email: kkleber@bakerlaw.com

John H. MacConaghy
MacConaghy and Barnier
645 1st St. W #D
Sonoma, CA 95476
(707) 935–3205
Email: macclaw@macbarlaw.com

Kimberly S. Morris
Baker & Hostetler LLP
Transamerica Pyramid Center
600 Montgomery Street, Suite 3100
San Francisco, CA 94111
(415) 659–2600
Email: kmorris@bakerlaw.com

David J. Richardson
Baker & Hostetler, LLP
11601 Wilshire Blvd.,
14th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90025
(310) 442–8858
Email: drichardson@bakerlaw.com

David B. Rivkin, Jr.
Baker and Hostetler LLP
1050 Connecticut Ave., N.W., #1100
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 861–1731
Email: drivkin@bakerlaw.com

Jorian L. Rose
Baker & Hostetler LLP
45 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10111
(212) 589–4200
Email: jrose@bakerlaw.com

Eric E. Sagerman
Baker and Hostetler LLP
11601 Wilshire Blvd. #1400
Los Angeles, CA 90025
(310) 442–8875
Email: esagerman@bakerlaw.com

Catherine E. Woltering
Baker & Hostetler LLP
Key Tower, 127 Public Sq., #2000
Cleveland, OH 44114–1214
(614) 462–2677
Email: cwoltering@bakerlaw.com
TERMINATED: 04/01/2020

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Filing Date	#	Docket Text
10/22/2020	9333	Memorandum Decision Disallowing Administrative Expense Claims (RE: related document(s)8536 Motion to Reconsider filed by Interested Party Elliott Management Corporation, 8663 Joinder filed by Interested Party Canyon Capital Advisors LLC, Interested Party Citadel Advisors LLC, Interested Party Davidson Kempner Capital Management LP, Interested Party Farallon Capital Management, L.L.C., Interested Party Sculptor Master Fund, Ltd., Interested Party Varde Partners, Inc., Interested Party Sculptor Enhanced Master Fund, Ltd., Interested Party Sculptor Credit Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Interested Party Sculptor GC Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Interested Party Sculptor SC II, LP, 8704 Joinder filed by Interested Party Pacific Investment Management Company LLC). (lp) (Entered: 10/22/2020)
10/22/2020	9335	Order Disallowing Administrative Expense Claims of Canyon Capital Advisors LLC et al. (RE: related document(s)8663 Joinder filed by Interested Party Canyon Capital Advisors LLC, Interested Party Citadel Advisors LLC, Interested Party Davidson Kempner Capital Management LP, Interested Party Farallon Capital Management, L.L.C., Interested Party Sculptor Master Fund, Ltd., Interested Party Varde Partners, Inc., Interested Party Sculptor Enhanced Master Fund, Ltd., Interested Party Sculptor GC Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Interested Party Sculptor SC II, LP, 9034 Response filed by Interested Party Canyon Capital Advisors LLC, Interested Party Citadel Advisors LLC, Interested Party Davidson Kempner Capital Management LP, Interested Party Farallon Capital Management, L.L.C., Interested Party Sculptor Master Fund, Ltd., Interested Party Varde Partners, Inc., Interested Party Sculptor Enhanced Master Fund, Ltd., Interested Party Sculptor Credit Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Interested Party Sculptor GC Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Interested Party Sculptor GC Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Interested Party Sculptor SC II, LP, Interested Party Pacific Investment Management Company LLC). (lp) (Entered: 10/22/2020)
11/04/2020	9403	Notice of Appeal to District Court , Fee Amount \$ 298. (RE: related document(s)9333 Memorandum Decision, 9335 Order). Appellant Designation due by 11/20/2020. Statement of Issues due by 11/20/2020. Transmission of Record to District Court due by 12/4/2020. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A – Order Disallowing Administrative Expense Claims # 2 Exhibit B – Memorandum Decision) Filed by Interested Partys Canyon Capital Advisors LLC, Citadel Advisors LLC, Davidson Kempner Capital Management LP, Farallon Capital Management, L.L.C., Sculptor Credit Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor Enhanced Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor GC Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor Fund, Ltd., Sculptor SC II, LP, Varde Partners, Inc. (Anker, Philip) (Entered: 11/04/2020)

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Entered on Docket October 22, 2020 **EDWARD J. EMMONS, CLERK**

U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA



Signed and Filed: October 22, 2020

Herris Montale.

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In re:

PG&E CORPORATION,

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U.S. Bankruptcy Judge UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

and -

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,)

) Bankruptcy Case No. 19-30088-DM

DENNIS MONTALI

Chapter 11

Jointly Administered

Reorganized Debtors. Date: October 13, 2020

☐ Affects PG&E Corporation \square Affects Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Affects both Debtors

* All papers shall be filed in the Lead Case, No. 19-30088 (DM).

Time: 10:30 a.m. Hearing held via Zoom

MEMORANDUM DECISION DISALLOWING ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE CLAIMS

I. INTRODUCTION.

A group of claimants ("the RSA Noteholders") have asserted administrative expense claims arising from the Reorganized Debtors' purported breach of a post-petition restructuring agreement, estimated to be in the aggregate of \$250,000,000, against the Reorganized Debtors. For the reasons explained

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below, the court will sustain the objections of the Reorganized Debtors and disallow the claims.

II. PARTIES.

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Elliott Management Corporation ("Elliott") on its own behalf and on behalf of certain funds and accounts managed, advised, or sub-advised by it, filed the Motion for (i) Allowance and Payment of an Administrative Expense Claim and (ii) to the Extent Necessary, Reconsideration and Relief from the Confirmation Order Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b) on July 24, 2020 (Dkt. 8536). This motion and request for allowance and payment of an administrative expense is based on a purported breach by Debtors of a post-petition restructuring agreement that they entered with certain noteholders (the "Noteholder RSA"). Elliott was joined by several similarly situated claimants who filed their Joinder in the Pending Elliott Motion and Request for Allowance and Payment of Administrative Expense Claim on August 4, 2020 (Dkt. 8663).1 Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO") joined them and Elliott when it filed its Joinder of Pacific Investment Management Company LLC in the Pending Elliott Motion and Request for Allowance and Payment of Administrative Expense Claim on August 7, 2020 (Dkt. 8704).

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Joining Elliott at that time were: Canyon Capital Advisors LLC, Citadel Advisors LLC, Davidson Kempner Capital Management LP, Farallon Capital Management, L.L.C., Sculptor Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor Enhanced Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor Credit Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor GC Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor SC II, LP, and Värde Partners, Inc., on behalf of themselves, and/or certain funds and accounts managed, advised, or sub-advised by them.

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PG&E Corporation and Pacific Gas and Electric Company ("Reorganized Debtors") filed Reorganized Debtors' Initial Opposition to Elliott Management Corporation's Motion for Allowance and Payment of Administrative Expense Claim and Reconsideration of Confirmation Order and Related Joinders as an initial opposition to Elliott's Motion on August 26, 2020 (Dkt. 8864). Elliott and the others filed their respective responses: Elliott Management Corporation's Response to Reorganized Debtors' Initial Opposition to Motion for (i) Allowance and Payment of an Administrative Expense Claim and (ii) to the Extent Necessary, Reconsideration and Relief from the Confirmation Order Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b) (Dkt. 9032) and Additional RSA Noteholders' Response to Reorganized Debtors' Initial Opposition to Elliott Motion for Allowance and Payment of Administrative Expense Claim and Reconsideration of Confirmation Order and Related Joinders (Dkt. 9034) on September 14. Reorganized Debtors filed their Reply in Support of Initial Opposition to Elliott Management Corporation's Motion for Allowance and Payment of Administrative Expense Claim and Reconsideration of Confirmation Order and Related Joinders on September 25, 2020 (Dkt. 9143).

The motion came on for hearing on October 13, 2020. Appearances were noted on the record.

III. CRITICAL DATES, PLAN PROVISIONS AND PARAGRAPHS OF THE OCP.

On February 5, 2020, the court approved the Noteholder RSA following extensive negotiations among the Reorganized Debtors

(prior to confirmation of their Plan), certain Shareholders Proponents, and certain holders of funded debt claims.

The court entered its Order Confirming Debtors' and Shareholder Proponents' Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization Dated June 19, 2020 (the "OCP") on June 20, 2020, confirming the Debtors' and Shareholders Proponents' Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization Dated June 19, 2020 (the "Plan") (Dkt. 8053). The Plan became effective as of July 1, 2020 (the "Effective Date").

The critical and determinative provisions relevant to this decision are as follows:

Plan, Article 2.1 Administrative Expense Claims

Plan, Article 10.8 Exculpation

Plan, Article 10.9(b) Releases by Holders of Claims

and Interest

OCP, ¶ 54 Exculpation

 $\texttt{OCP},\ \P\ 56$ Releases by Holders of Claims and Interest.

The Noteholder RSA contains a provision ("the best efforts provision") that the RSA Noteholders contend the Reorganized Debtors breached, thus establishing a basis for their administrative expense claims. That is found in Section 3(a)(iv) of the Noteholder RSA and obligates the debtors (prior to confirmation and up to the Effective Date), and their attorneys, advisors, and agents to:

use their best efforts, which shall not require the Debtors to pay any consideration, breach any obligations, or otherwise violate the terms of any Backstop Commitment Letter, to cause various Backstop Parties to transfer (whether by assignment, participation, or otherwise) to

Consenting Noteholders that were parties to the AHC Commitment Letter and any Consenting Noteholders that were offered the opportunity to participate in any subsequent commitment in connection with the Alternative Plan, their rights (subject to Section 7 hereof) (including the right to receive fees thereunder) and obligations under applicable Backstop Commitment Letters relating to up to \$2 billion of commitments.

IV. PROCEDURAL STATUS.

On August 11, 2020, the court entered an Order Regarding Scheduling with Respect to Elliott Management Corporation Motion for Allowance and Payment of Administrative Expense Claim and Related Joinders (Dkt. 8746). There the court established a procedure to determine whether the Reorganized Debtors could prevail on the face of Elliott's motion, as joined by the others, as a matter of law, avoiding the need for discovery or other unnecessary delay. The Reorganized Debtors' challenge to the administrative expense claims of the RSA Noteholders is a contested matter under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9014; that rule in turn incorporates relevant provisions of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure via the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

Accordingly, the court treats the matters that were briefed and argued on October 13, 2020 as the functional equivalent of a motion for a judgment on the pleadings, taking all facts as uncontested for these purposes. It determines as a matter of law that the Reorganized Debtors are correct and their objections should be sustained.

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v. DISCUSSION.

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A. Administrative Expense Claims - Allowed or Disallowed

The RSA Noteholders make much of a statement in Section 2.1 of the Plan that no administrative expense claims shall be discharged and contend that their claim for breach of the Noteholder RSA constitutes an administrative expense claim and that Debtors' proposed treatment of the claim conflicts with Articles 10.8 and 10.9 of the Plan and paragraphs 54 and 56 of the OCP.

The court disagrees. Article 1.4 preserves expenses of administration that are allowable; the corollary is that administrative expense claims that are not allowable will be discharged and, of course, will not be paid. As stated at the outset, the court is disallowing the administrative expense claims of the RSA Noteholders. The concern about discharge is moot and no further action by the court is necessary as to this issue.

B. Negotiation and Pursuit of the Noteholder RSA

In the Memorandum of Decision - Confirmation of Debtors' and Shareholder Proponents' Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization (Dkt. 8001), the court referred to the recent Ninth Circuit Blixseth decision in support of the proposition that exculpation provisions permit protection of various parties "who participated in the approval process", pointing out that the exculpation provisions of the Plan cover a multitude of

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Blixseth v. Credit Suisse (In re Blixseth), 961 F.3d 1074 (9th Cir. 2020).

players, a number of documents and a number of events and activities, consistent with the complexity and difficulties of these cases. *Blixseth* itself cited *In re PWS Holding Corp.*, 228 F.3d 224 (3d Cir. 2000), for the notion that partial exculpation is the norm for acts committed during the process of developing and confirming a chapter 11 plan. Such provisions do not conflict with 11 U.S.C. § 524(e).

For this reason, it is appropriate and consistent with <code>Blixseth</code>, to extend exculpation to parties who participated, negotiated and even "pursued" the Noteholder RSA and countless other documents. But once the negotiation was completed, the pursuit was over. Article 10.8 provides the safe harbor for all who accomplished that end, for all who were "involved in the process of developing and confirming [the Plan]". When the Noteholder RSA was approved by the court on February 5, 2020 (Dkt. 5637) there was nothing further to negotiate or pursue concerning that document. To use the vernacular, it was a "done deal".

The RSA Noteholders are correct that they had the right to contend at a later date that Reorganized Debtors, prior to or concurrent with confirmation of the Plan, breached the best efforts provision, subject to whatever defenses the Reorganized Debtors may assert. Thus, the court concludes that the exculpation provisions of Article 10.8, and the parallel provisions of paragraph 54 of the OCP provide no relief for the Reorganized Debtors.

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C. Releases by Holders of Claims and Interest

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In contrast to the narrow exculpation provisions dealing with "negotiation and pursuit" of various documents and including a fairly typical carveout for actual fraud or willful misconduct, the release provisions and the parallel paragraph 56 of the OCP are quite a different story. There, there is no carveout for actual fraud or willful misconduct nor any limitation on the extent and breadth of what has been released. The provisions are lengthy, somewhat redundant and very lawyerlike. Below the court highlights certain provisions to emphasize how far reaching they are and how readily they encompass any alleged breach of the best efforts provision:

"Released Parties [including the Reorganized Debtors] are deemed forever released and discharged . . . from any and all claims, interests, obligations, suits, judgments, damages, demands, debts, rights, Causes of Action, losses, remedies, and liabilities whatsoever . . . based on or relating to, or in any manner arising from, in whole or in part, the Debtors', the Fires', the Chapter 11 Cases . . . the subject matter of, or the transactions or events giving rise to any Claim . . . the business or contractual arrangements between any Debtor and any Released Parties . . . the Plan Funding, the Restructuring . . . before or during the Chapter 11 Cases . . . the Backstop Commitment Letters . . . the Noteholder RSA . . . the negotiation, formulation, or preparation of . . . the Plan and related agreements . . . , and "other documents (including Plan documents) . . . , the Noteholder RSA "

Based upon these broad provisions the court determines that the RSA Noteholders are bound by the releases they agreed to, thus relieving the Reorganized Debtors of any exposure to claims by the RSA Noteholders for breach of the Noteholder RSA and in

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particular the best efforts provisions.

D. Post Effective Date Claims

The RSA Noteholders point to the preamble of Article 10.9(b) to maintain that somehow their right to assert the administrative expense claims survives confirmation and the Effective Date, and thus can be asserted, subject to substantive defenses, at this juncture. The court rejects that argument.

Article 10.9(b) begins:

"Releases by Holders of Claims and Interests. of and subject to the occurrence of the Effective Date, except for the rights that remain in effect from and after the Effective Date to enforce the Plan "

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The RSA Noteholders argue that the Reorganized Debtors breached the best efforts provision by not even attempting to have any of the Backstop Commitment parties share with them any of the fees and other entitlements up to \$2 billion of commitments as provided in the portion of the Noteholder RSA quoted above. The best efforts provision was a continuing obligation for the duration of the RSA Support Period, defined as running from the date of execution of the Noteholder RSA through the Effective Date of the Plan. The provisions of Section 3(a)(4) ended on that Effective Date and thus do not come within the phrase "rights that remain in effect from and after the Effective Date." The RSA Noteholders had no right to complain about the Reorganized Debtors' lack of best efforts once the obligations to exercise them ceased. The releases

became effective at the same time that the right to assert best efforts ended. Whether the RSA Noteholders could have asserted some sort of a breach prior to the Effective Date, and prior to the effectiveness of the broad releases, is pure speculation. It did not happen. The after-the-fact assertions of the administrative expense claims were barred as a matter of law by the operation of the releases in Article 10.9(b) and OCP \P 56 as of the Effective Date.

E. Other Issues

Because the court is disallowing the RSA Noteholders' administrative expense claims for the reasons stated above, it need not address the alternative theories of waiver or forfeiture asserted by the Reorganized Debtors.

RSA Noteholders ask for alternative relief from the OCP.

Reorganized Debtors are correct that modification of the Plan could only be attempted in accordance with 11 U.S.C. § 1127(b).

And the RSA Noteholders are correct that Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9024, incorporating Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b), has been a basis for relief from orders confirming plans. On this record, however, nothing justifies granting the extraordinary alternative relief they seek.

The record does show that at a lightning fast pace in June, 2020, this complicated case proceeded quickly to meet state-imposed deadlines and presented myriad obstacles for all principal players and the court. Given that history, the court believes that Elliott and the other concerned RSA Noteholders could have dealt with procedural difficulties such as the

original confirmation objection deadline or the fact that the confirmation record had been closed by the time of the June 9, 2020, Backstop Motion. They could have sought some form of expedited relief before entry of the OCP were they so included.

All major players are and were represented by some of the most experienced and qualified bankruptcy counsel in the country, and they know how to act quickly and effectively when they need to. While the court will not engage in a theoretical debate about whether one side waited in the weeds or the other side tried to hide the ball, it will decline to excise its discretion by reconsidering the OCP under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9024 or otherwise.

VI. CONCLUSION.

The court is concurrently issuing orders disallowing the administrative expense claims of Elliott, the Additional RSA Noteholders and PIMCO for the reasons stated in this memorandum decision.

*** END OF MEMORANDUM DECISION***

Entered on Docket October 22, 2020

EDWARD J. EMMONS, CLERK U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA



Signed and Filed: October 22, 2020

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Clemis Montale

DENNIS MONTALIU.S. Bankruptcy Judge

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In re:	•	ptcy Case -30088-DM
PG&E CORPORATION,	1.00	
- and -	Chapte	r 11
		y Administered
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,)		
Reorganized Debtors.)		October 13, 2020 10:30 a.m.
\square Affects PG&E Corporation $)$		Hearing held via Zoom
☐ Affects Pacific Gas and Description Company		
☐ Affects both Debtors		
* All papers shall be filed in) the Lead Case, No. 19-30088 (DM).)		

ORDER DISALLOWING ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE CLAIMS OF CANYON CAPITAL ADVISORS LLC ET AL. 1

The claimants are: Canyon Capital Advisors LLC, Citadel Advisors LLC, Davidson Kempner Capital Management LP, Farallon Capital Management, L.L.C., Sculptor Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor Enhanced Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor Credit Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor GC Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor SC II, LP, and Värde Partners, Inc., on behalf of themselves, and/or certain funds and accounts managed, advised, or subadvised by them.

For the reasons stated in the Memorandum Decision

Disallowing Administrative Expense Claims issued this date, the administrative expense claims asserted by Canyon Capital Advisors LLC et al. (Dkts. 8663 and 9034), and opposed by the Reorganized Debtors, are DISALLOWED.

*** END OF ORDER***

-2-

1	Philip D. Anker (<i>Pro Hac Vice</i> admitted)	Christopher T. Casamassima (Cal. Bar No.
2	Allyson Pierce (Cal. Bar No. 325060) WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE	211280) WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE
3	AND DORR LLP 250 Greenwich Street	AND DORR LLP 350 South Grand Avenue, Suite 2100
4	New York, NY 10007 Telephone: 212.230.8800	Los Angeles, CA 90071 Telephone: 213.443.5300
5	Facsimile: 212.230.8888	Facsimile: 213.443.5400
6	philip.anker@wilmerhale.com allyson.pierce@wilmerhale.com	chris.casamassima@wilmerhale.com
7		
8	Counsel to Canyon, Citadel, Davidson Kempner, themselves, and certain funds and counts manag	
9		·
10		NKRUPTCY COURT CT OF CALIFORNIA
11	SAN FRANCIS	SCO DIVISION
12	In re:	Case No. 19-30088 (DM)
13	PG&E CORPORATION,	Chapter 11 (Lead Case)
14	- and —	(Jointly Administered)
15	PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC	
16	COMPANY,	
17	Reorganized Debtors.	NOTICE OF APPEAL AND
18	☐ Affects PG&E Corporation	STATEMENT OF ELECTION TO HAVE APPEAL HEARD BY DISTRICT COURT
19	☐ Affects Pacific Gas and Electric Company ☑ Affects both Debtors	
20		
21	*All papers shall be filed in the Lead Case, No. 19-30088 (DM)	
22		
23	NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Ca	nyon Capital Advisors LLC ("Canyon"), Citadel
24	Advisors LLC ("Citadel"), Davidson Kempner	Capital Management LP (" <u>Davidson Kempner</u> "),
25	Farallon Capital Management, L.L.C. ("Fara	ullon"), Sculptor Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor
26	Enhanced Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor Credit	Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor GC
27		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
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Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor SC II, LP (collectively, "Sculptor"), and Värde Partners, Inc. ("Värde"), on behalf of themselves, and/or certain funds and accounts managed, advised, or sub-advised by them (collectively, the "RSA Noteholders" or "Appellants"), by and through their undersigned counsel, hereby appeal to the United States District Court for the Northern District of California, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 158(a) and Rule 8003 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, from the *Order Disallowing Administrative Expense Claims of Canyon Capital Advisors LLC et al.* [Bankr. Dkt. No. 9335] (the "Order") and the related *Memorandum Decision Disallowing Administrative Expense Claims* [Bankr. Dkt. No. 9333] (the "Memorandum") entered in the above-captioned case on October 22, 2020. A copy of the Order is attached hereto as Exhibit A. A copy of the Memorandum is attached hereto as Exhibit B. The RSA Noteholders anticipate that notices of appeal of related orders [Bankr. Dkt. Nos. 9334, 9336] and the Memorandum will be filed by Elliott Management Company ("Elliott"), and by Pacific Investment Management Company LLC, as investment adviser or manager for certain funds and accounts ("PIMCO").

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 158(a), the Order and Opinion are appealable as a matter of right.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 158(c)(1), the Appellants hereby elect to have this appeal heard by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California.

The parties to the Order (or related orders) and Memorandum, other than the RSA Noteholders, and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of their respective attorneys are set forth below.

Party	Counsel
	WEIL, GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP
	Stephen Karotkin (<i>Pro Hac Vice</i> admitted)
	Ray C. Schrock, P.C. (<i>Pro Hac Vice</i> admitted)
Reorganized Debtors	Jessica Liou (Pro Hac Vice admitted)
	Theodore E. Tsekerides (<i>Pro Hac Vice</i>
	admitted)
	767 Fifth Avenue

1		New York, New York 10153-0119
2		Telephone: 212.310.8000
2		Facsimile: 212.310.8007
3		stephen.karotkin@weil.com,
		ray.schrock@weil.com,
4		jessica.liou@weil.com,
5		theodore.tsekerides@weil.com
3		KELLER BENVENUTTI KIM LLP
6		Tobias S. Keller (Cal. Bar No.151445)
7		Peter J. Benvenutti (Cal. Bar No. 60566)
/		Jane Kim (Cal. Bar No. 298192)
8		650 California Street, Suite 1900
		San Francisco, California 94108
9		Telephone: 415.496.6723
10		Facsimile: 650.636.9251
10		tkeller@kbkllp.com
11		pbenvenutti@kbkllp.com jkim@kbkllp.com
12		јкин@кокпр.сош
12		ROPES & GRAY LLP
13		Rocky C. Tsai (Cal. Bar No. 221452)
1.4		3 Embarcadero Center
14		San Francisco, CA 94111
15		Telephone: 415.315.6369
		Facsimile: 415.315.6350
16		rocky.tsai@ropesgray.com
17		ROPES & GRAY LLP
		Andrew G. Devore (<i>Pro Hac Vice</i> admitted)
18		Prudential Tower
19		800 Boylston Street
	Elliott	Boston, MA 02199
20	Emott	Telephone: 617.951.7000
21		Facsimile: 617.951.7050
21		andrew.devore@ropesgray.com
22		ROPES & GRAY LLP
23		Gregg M. Galardi (<i>Pro Hac Vice</i> admitted)
23		Keith H. Wofford (<i>Pro Hac Vice</i> admitted)
24		Daniel G. Egan (<i>Pro Hac Vice</i> admitted)
25		1211 Avenue of the Americas
25		New York, NY 10036
26		Telephone: 212.596.9000
		Facsimile: 212.596.9090
27		gregg.galardi@ropesgray.com
28		3
20		

1		keith.wofford@ropesgray.com
2		daniel.egan@ropesgray.com
3		David P. Simonds (Cal. Bar No. 214499) Edward J. McNeilly (Cal. Bar No. 314588)
4		HOGAN LOVELLS US LLP
5		1999 Avenue of the Stars, Suite 1400 Los Angeles, California 90067
6		Telephone: 310.785.4600
7		Facsimile: 310.785.4601 david.simonds@hoganlovells.com
8		edward.mcneilly@hoganlovells.com
9	PIMCO	Michael C. Hefter (<i>Pro Hac Vice</i> admitted)
10		Matthew Ducharme (<i>Pro Hac Vice</i> admitted) HOGAN LOVELLS US LLP
		390 Madison Avenue New York, New York 10017
11		Telephone: 212.918.3000
12		Facsimile: 212.918.3100 michael.hefter@hoganlovells.com
13		matthew.ducharme@hoganlovells.com
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1	Dated: November 4, 2020	/s/ Philip D. Anker
2		Philip D. Anker (<i>Pro Hac Vice</i> admitted)
		Allyson Pierce (Cal. Bar No. 325060) WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE
3		AND DORR LLP
4		250 Greenwich Street
5		New York, NY 10007
3		Telephone: 212.230.8800 Facsimile: 212.230.8888
6		philip.anker@wilmerhale.com
7		allyson.pierce@wilmerhale.com
8		Christopher T. Casamassima (Cal. Bar No.
9		211280) WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE
		AND DORR LLP
10		350 South Grand Avenue, Suite 2100
11		Los Angeles, CA 90071
12		Telephone: 213.443.5300 Facsimile: 213.443.5400
12		chris.casamassima@wilmerhale.com
13		_
14		Counsel to Canyon, Citadel, Davidson Kempner, Farallon, Sculptor, and Värde, on
15		behalf of themselves, and certain funds and
16		counts managed, advised, or sub-advised by them
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EXHIBIT A

Entered on Docket October 22, 2020

EDWARD J. EMMONS, CLERK
U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA



Signed and Filed: October 22, 2020

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Clevis Montal.

DENNIS MONTALI U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In re:	Bankruptcy Case No. 19-30088-DM
PG&E CORPORATION,)	110. 19 30000 21.
- and -)	Chapter 11 Jointly Administered
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,)	
Reorganized Debtors.)	Date: October 13, 2020 Time: 10:30 a.m.
☐ Affects PG&E Corporation) ☐ Affects Pacific Gas and	Hearing held via Zoom
* All papers shall be filed in) the Lead Case, No. 19-30088 (DM).)	

ORDER DISALLOWING ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE CLAIMS OF CANYON CAPITAL ADVISORS LLC ET AL. 1

The claimants are: Canyon Capital Advisors LLC, Citadel Advisors LLC, Davidson Kempner Capital Management LP, Farallon Capital Management, L.L.C., Sculptor Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor Enhanced Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor Credit Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor GC Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor GC Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor SC II, LP, and Värde Partners, Inc., on behalf of themselves, and/or certain funds and accounts managed, advised, or subadvised by them.

For the reasons stated in the Memorandum Decision

Disallowing Administrative Expense Claims issued this date, the administrative expense claims asserted by Canyon Capital Advisors LLC et al. (Dkts. 8663 and 9034), and opposed by the Reorganized Debtors, are DISALLOWED.

*** END OF ORDER***

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EXHIBIT B

Entered on Docket
October 22, 2020
EDWARD J. EMMONS, CLERK

EDWARD J. EMMONS, CLERK
U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA



Signed and Filed: October 22, 2020

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Clemis Montal.

DENNIS MONTALI U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

) No. 19-30088-DM	
PG&E CORPORATION,)	
) Chapter 11	
- and -)	
) Jointly Administere	d
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY,)	
)	
Reorganized Debtors.) Date: October 13,	2020
/ Time: 10:30 a.m.	
☐ Affects PG&E Corporation (Hearing held via Zo	om
☐ Affects Pacific Gas and	
Electric Company	
☐ Affects both Debtors	
)	
* All papers shall be filed in)	
the Lead Case, No. 19-30088 (DM).)	

MEMORANDUM DECISION DISALLOWING ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE CLAIMS

I. INTRODUCTION.

A group of claimants ("the RSA Noteholders") have asserted administrative expense claims arising from the Reorganized Debtors' purported breach of a post-petition restructuring agreement, estimated to be in the aggregate of \$250,000,000, against the Reorganized Debtors. For the reasons explained

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below, the court will sustain the objections of the Reorganized Debtors and disallow the claims.

II. PARTIES.

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Elliott Management Corporation ("Elliott") on its own behalf and on behalf of certain funds and accounts managed, advised, or sub-advised by it, filed the Motion for (i) Allowance and Payment of an Administrative Expense Claim and (ii) to the Extent Necessary, Reconsideration and Relief from the Confirmation Order Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b) on July 24, 2020 (Dkt. 8536). This motion and request for allowance and payment of an administrative expense is based on a purported breach by Debtors of a post-petition restructuring agreement that they entered with certain noteholders (the "Noteholder RSA"). Elliott was joined by several similarly situated claimants who filed their Joinder in the Pending Elliott Motion and Request for Allowance and Payment of Administrative Expense Claim on August 4, 2020 (Dkt. 8663).1 Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO") joined them and Elliott when it filed its Joinder of Pacific Investment Management Company LLC in the Pending Elliott Motion and Request for Allowance and Payment of Administrative Expense Claim on August 7, 2020 (Dkt. 8704).

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Joining Elliott at that time were: Canyon Capital Advisors LLC, Citadel Advisors LLC, Davidson Kempner Capital Management LP, Farallon Capital Management, L.L.C., Sculptor Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor Enhanced Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor Credit Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor GC Opportunities Master Fund, Ltd., Sculptor SC II, LP, and Värde Partners, Inc., on behalf of themselves, and/or certain funds and accounts managed, advised, or sub-advised by them.

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PG&E Corporation and Pacific Gas and Electric Company ("Reorganized Debtors") filed Reorganized Debtors' Initial Opposition to Elliott Management Corporation's Motion for Allowance and Payment of Administrative Expense Claim and Reconsideration of Confirmation Order and Related Joinders as an initial opposition to Elliott's Motion on August 26, 2020 (Dkt. 8864). Elliott and the others filed their respective responses: Elliott Management Corporation's Response to Reorganized Debtors' Initial Opposition to Motion for (i) Allowance and Payment of an Administrative Expense Claim and (ii) to the Extent Necessary, Reconsideration and Relief from the Confirmation Order Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 60(b) (Dkt. 9032) and Additional RSA Noteholders' Response to Reorganized Debtors' Initial Opposition to Elliott Motion for Allowance and Payment of Administrative Expense Claim and Reconsideration of Confirmation Order and Related Joinders (Dkt. 9034) on September 14. Reorganized Debtors filed their Reply in Support of Initial Opposition to Elliott Management Corporation's Motion for Allowance and Payment of Administrative Expense Claim and Reconsideration of Confirmation Order and Related Joinders on September 25, 2020 (Dkt. 9143).

The motion came on for hearing on October 13, 2020. Appearances were noted on the record.

III. CRITICAL DATES, PLAN PROVISIONS AND PARAGRAPHS OF THE OCP.

On February 5, 2020, the court approved the Noteholder RSA following extensive negotiations among the Reorganized Debtors

(prior to confirmation of their Plan), certain Shareholders Proponents, and certain holders of funded debt claims.

The court entered its Order Confirming Debtors' and Shareholder Proponents' Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization Dated June 19, 2020 (the "OCP") on June 20, 2020, confirming the Debtors' and Shareholders Proponents' Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization Dated June 19, 2020 (the "Plan") (Dkt. 8053). The Plan became effective as of July 1, 2020 (the "Effective Date").

The critical and determinative provisions relevant to this decision are as follows:

Plan, Article 2.1 Administrative Expense Claims
Plan, Article 10.8 Exculpation

Plan, Article 10.9(b) Releases by Holders of Claims and Interest

OCP, ¶ 54 Exculpation

 $\texttt{OCP},\ \P\ 56$ Releases by Holders of Claims and Interest.

The Noteholder RSA contains a provision ("the best efforts provision") that the RSA Noteholders contend the Reorganized Debtors breached, thus establishing a basis for their administrative expense claims. That is found in Section 3(a)(iv) of the Noteholder RSA and obligates the debtors (prior to confirmation and up to the Effective Date), and their attorneys, advisors, and agents to:

use their best efforts, which shall not require the Debtors to pay any consideration, breach any obligations, or otherwise violate the terms of any Backstop Commitment Letter, to cause various Backstop Parties to transfer (whether by assignment, participation, or otherwise) to

Consenting Noteholders that were parties to the AHC Commitment Letter and any Consenting Noteholders that were offered the opportunity to participate in any subsequent commitment in connection with the Alternative Plan, their rights (subject to Section 7 hereof) (including the right to receive fees thereunder) and obligations under applicable Backstop Commitment Letters relating to up to \$2 billion of commitments.

IV. PROCEDURAL STATUS.

On August 11, 2020, the court entered an Order Regarding Scheduling with Respect to Elliott Management Corporation Motion for Allowance and Payment of Administrative Expense Claim and Related Joinders (Dkt. 8746). There the court established a procedure to determine whether the Reorganized Debtors could prevail on the face of Elliott's motion, as joined by the others, as a matter of law, avoiding the need for discovery or other unnecessary delay. The Reorganized Debtors' challenge to the administrative expense claims of the RSA Noteholders is a contested matter under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9014; that rule in turn incorporates relevant provisions of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure via the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

Accordingly, the court treats the matters that were briefed and argued on October 13, 2020 as the functional equivalent of a motion for a judgment on the pleadings, taking all facts as uncontested for these purposes. It determines as a matter of law that the Reorganized Debtors are correct and their objections should be sustained.

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V. DISCUSSION.

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A. Administrative Expense Claims - Allowed or Disallowed

The RSA Noteholders make much of a statement in Section 2.1 of the Plan that no administrative expense claims shall be discharged and contend that their claim for breach of the Noteholder RSA constitutes an administrative expense claim and that Debtors' proposed treatment of the claim conflicts with Articles 10.8 and 10.9 of the Plan and paragraphs 54 and 56 of the OCP.

The court disagrees. Article 1.4 preserves expenses of administration that are allowable; the corollary is that administrative expense claims that are not allowable will be discharged and, of course, will not be paid. As stated at the outset, the court is disallowing the administrative expense claims of the RSA Noteholders. The concern about discharge is moot and no further action by the court is necessary as to this issue.

B. Negotiation and Pursuit of the Noteholder RSA

In the Memorandum of Decision - Confirmation of Debtors' and Shareholder Proponents' Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization (Dkt. 8001), the court referred to the recent Ninth Circuit Blixseth decision² in support of the proposition that exculpation provisions permit protection of various parties "who participated in the approval process", pointing out that the exculpation provisions of the Plan cover a multitude of

Blixseth v. Credit Suisse ($In\ re\ Blixseth$), 961 F.3d 1074 (9th Cir. 2020).

players, a number of documents and a number of events and activities, consistent with the complexity and difficulties of these cases. *Blixseth* itself cited *In re PWS Holding Corp.*, 228 F.3d 224 (3d Cir. 2000), for the notion that partial exculpation is the norm for acts committed during the process of developing and confirming a chapter 11 plan. Such provisions do not conflict with 11 U.S.C. § 524(e).

For this reason, it is appropriate and consistent with Blixseth, to extend exculpation to parties who participated, negotiated and even "pursued" the Noteholder RSA and countless other documents. But once the negotiation was completed, the pursuit was over. Article 10.8 provides the safe harbor for all who accomplished that end, for all who were "involved in the process of developing and confirming [the Plan]". When the Noteholder RSA was approved by the court on February 5, 2020 (Dkt. 5637) there was nothing further to negotiate or pursue concerning that document. To use the vernacular, it was a "done deal".

The RSA Noteholders are correct that they had the right to contend at a later date that Reorganized Debtors, prior to or concurrent with confirmation of the Plan, breached the best efforts provision, subject to whatever defenses the Reorganized Debtors may assert. Thus, the court concludes that the exculpation provisions of Article 10.8, and the parallel provisions of paragraph 54 of the OCP provide no relief for the Reorganized Debtors.

C. Releases by Holders of Claims and Interest

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In contrast to the narrow exculpation provisions dealing with "negotiation and pursuit" of various documents and including a fairly typical carveout for actual fraud or willful misconduct, the release provisions and the parallel paragraph 56 of the OCP are quite a different story. There, there is no carveout for actual fraud or willful misconduct nor any limitation on the extent and breadth of what has been released. The provisions are lengthy, somewhat redundant and very lawyerlike. Below the court highlights certain provisions to emphasize how far reaching they are and how readily they encompass any alleged breach of the best efforts provision:

"Released Parties [including the Reorganized Debtors] are deemed forever released and discharged . . . from any and all claims, interests, obligations, suits, judgments, damages, demands, debts, rights, Causes of Action, losses, remedies, and liabilities whatsoever . . . based on or relating to, or in any manner arising from, in whole or in part, the Debtors', the Fires', the Chapter 11 Cases . . . the subject matter of, or the transactions or events giving rise to any Claim . . . the business or contractual arrangements between any Debtor and any Released Parties . . . the Plan Funding, the Restructuring . . . before or during the Chapter 11 Cases . . . the Backstop Commitment Letters . . . the Noteholder RSA . . . the negotiation, formulation, or preparation of . . . the Plan and related agreements . . . , and "other documents (including Plan documents) . . . , the Noteholder RSA "

Based upon these broad provisions the court determines that the RSA Noteholders are bound by the releases they agreed to, thus relieving the Reorganized Debtors of any exposure to claims

by the RSA Noteholders for breach of the Noteholder RSA and in particular the best efforts provisions.

D. Post Effective Date Claims

The RSA Noteholders point to the preamble of Article 10.9(b) to maintain that somehow their right to assert the administrative expense claims survives confirmation and the Effective Date, and thus can be asserted, subject to substantive defenses, at this juncture. The court rejects that argument.

Article 10.9(b) begins:

"Releases by Holders of Claims and Interests. As of and subject to the occurrence of the Effective Date, except for the rights that remain in effect from and after the Effective Date to enforce the Plan . . . "

The RSA Noteholders argue that the Reorganized Debtors breached the best efforts provision by not even attempting to have any of the Backstop Commitment parties share with them any of the fees and other entitlements up to \$2 billion of commitments as provided in the portion of the Noteholder RSA quoted above. The best efforts provision was a continuing obligation for the duration of the RSA Support Period, defined as running from the date of execution of the Noteholder RSA through the Effective Date of the Plan. The provisions of Section 3(a)(4) ended on that Effective Date and thus do not come within the phrase "rights that remain in effect from and after the Effective Date." The RSA Noteholders had no right to complain about the Reorganized Debtors' lack of best efforts once the obligations to exercise them ceased. The releases

became effective at the same time that the right to assert best efforts ended. Whether the RSA Noteholders could have asserted some sort of a breach prior to the Effective Date, and prior to the effectiveness of the broad releases, is pure speculation. It did not happen. The after-the-fact assertions of the administrative expense claims were barred as a matter of law by the operation of the releases in Article 10.9(b) and OCP ¶ 56 as of the Effective Date.

E. Other Issues

Because the court is disallowing the RSA Noteholders' administrative expense claims for the reasons stated above, it need not address the alternative theories of waiver or forfeiture asserted by the Reorganized Debtors.

RSA Noteholders ask for alternative relief from the OCP.

Reorganized Debtors are correct that modification of the Plan could only be attempted in accordance with 11 U.S.C. § 1127(b).

And the RSA Noteholders are correct that Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9024, incorporating Fed. R. Civ. P. 60(b), has been a basis for relief from orders confirming plans. On this record, however, nothing justifies granting the extraordinary alternative relief they seek.

The record does show that at a lightning fast pace in June, 2020, this complicated case proceeded quickly to meet state-imposed deadlines and presented myriad obstacles for all principal players and the court. Given that history, the court believes that Elliott and the other concerned RSA Noteholders could have dealt with procedural difficulties such as the

original confirmation objection deadline or the fact that the confirmation record had been closed by the time of the June 9, 2020, Backstop Motion. They could have sought some form of expedited relief before entry of the OCP were they so included.

All major players are and were represented by some of the most experienced and qualified bankruptcy counsel in the country, and they know how to act quickly and effectively when they need to. While the court will not engage in a theoretical debate about whether one side waited in the weeds or the other side tried to hide the ball, it will decline to excise its discretion by reconsidering the OCP under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9024 or otherwise.

VI. CONCLUSION.

The court is concurrently issuing orders disallowing the administrative expense claims of Elliott, the Additional RSA Noteholders and PIMCO for the reasons stated in this memorandum decision.

*** END OF MEMORANDUM DECISION***